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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1887.

日九月八年亥丁

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALCOH, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Indigo Circus, E.C. BATES HENRY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street, W. M. WILLS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C. PARTS AND EUROPE:—ARTHUR PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAR & BLACK, San Francisco. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney. GEYDON:—W. M. SMITH & Co., The Artificers Co., Colombo. SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—SAYLOR & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HENSEN & Co., Co., Manila. CHINA:—Mazzu, F. A. de CRUZ, Sandoval, Quelio & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WILSON, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co.

Banks.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG & SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3*½* per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank is marked "On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 1, 1887. 754

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$7,500,000

RESERVE FUND, \$3,900,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS, \$7,500,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman, C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.

Deputy Chairman, Hon. J. BELL IRVING.

W. H. DAREY, Esq.

H. A. P. MCSEWEN,

H. L. DALRYMPLE, S. C. MICHAELSEN,

Esq.

W. H. FORBES, Esq.

J. S. MOSES, Esq.

H. HOPPIUS, Esq.

Hon. F. D. SANSON.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JAUCKON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:—London and Chancery Bank.

Hongkong, September 20, 1887. 363

Intimations.

NOTICE.

GEO. S. SMITH, WINE MERCHANT, SHANGHAI.

NORTON & CO., MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, Hongkong, October 1, 1887. 1018

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are Sole Agents for Hongkong and Manila for the Sale of THE MONTSEGRAT LIME JUICE, AND THE MONTSEGRAT LIME JUICE CORDIALS.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, May 3, 1887. 864

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL LAW AFFECTING CHINESE, with special reference to PARTNERSHIP REGISTRATION AND BANKRUPTCY LAWS IN HONGKONG.

Copies may be had at the China Mail Office, and at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Price, 75 cents.

Prospectus.

TRITON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Calcutta under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882. Limiting the Liability of Shareholders to the Amount of their Shares.)

DATE OF FORMATION OF AN UNLIMITED PARTNERSHIP, A.D. 1880.

NOMINAL CAPITAL, Rs. 22,50,000.

FIRST ISSUE 18,000 Shares of Rs. 100.

Rs. 25 being paid-up, viz.—

Rs. 5 on Application, and Rs. 20 on Allotment.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES TO BE MADE IN Calcutta and London, and at the Branch Agencies of the Old Company.

Consulting Committee:

E. S. GUBBAY, Esq. of Mysore, ELLIS S. GUBBAY & Co.

J. E. D. EZRA, Esq. of Mysore, E. D. J. EZRA & Co.

L. A. LYALL, Esq. of Mysore, LYALL, MARSHALL & Co.

H. M. RUSTON JEE, Esq.

Sir A. WILSON, Esq. of Mysore, JARDINE, SKINNER & Co. (Chairman).

General Agents:

Messrs. JARDINE, SKINNER & Co., CALCUTTA.

PROSPECTUS can be seen, and Application Form for Shares obtained of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Hongkong.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 20, 1887. 1910

Intimations.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A Regular MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY NEXT, the 17th Instant, at 8.30 for 0 p.m. VISITING BRETHREN are cordially INVITED.

Hongkong, October 11, 1887. 1986

ROBES ET CONFECTIONS

FRENCH DRESS-MAKER.

MRS. C. HEYMANS,

35, WELLINGTON STREET,

HONGKONG.

THE ONLY FRENCH DRESS-MAKER IN HONGKONG.

DIPLOMA IN PARIS, 1884.

Hongkong, October 1, 1887. 1925

WANTED.

A DULY QUALIFIED SURGEON for the Steamship Abyssinia.

Apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 13, 1887. 2002

N O T I C E .

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRST MORTGAGE OF \$300,000.

THE above Company is now prepared to Receive TENDERS for the LOAN to it of \$300,000, to be secured as a First Mortgage, with other sums on the Company's property.

The Money will be repaid on the 20th Instant, to remain on Mortgage to the 20th April, 1889, for certain, with the Company's option of retaining it for a further period of 12 months. No Tenders will be entertained at over 6*½* per cent. Interest per annum, and the Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

For further information, apply to

L. HAUSHCHILD, Secretary,

HONGKONG HOTEL Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, October 4, 1887. 1943

JAPAN!

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Kuhn & Co.

BEGS respectfully to announce that in addition to their present

STOCK OF JAPANESE WORKS

OF ART, they will shortly offer a

GRAND ASSORTMENT OF EMBROIDERED SILK AND SATIN GOODS

in all its Branches.

Also,

A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF CLOISONNE, BRONZE, LAQUER, IVORIES, AND MANY NOVELTIES of Latest Productions,

available for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

50,000 JUBILEE LANTERNS.

On silk or paper at \$4 per 100 and upwards.

N O W R E A D Y .

THE COMMERCIAL LAW AFFECTING CHINESE, with special reference to PARTNERSHIP REGISTRATION AND BANKRUPTCY LAWS IN HONGKONG.

Copies may be had at the China Mail Office, and at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Price, 75 cents.

N O W O N V I E W

opposite the HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, October 3, 1887. 1937

N O T I C E .

THE Undersigned are Sole Agents for

Hongkong and Manila for the Sale of

THE MONTSEGRAT LIME JUICE

CORDIALS.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, May 3, 1887. 864

N O W R E A D Y .

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Copies may be had at the China Mail Office, and at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Price, 75 cents.

Business Notices.

STAG CRAWFORD & CO.

Outfitting Department.

THE NEW AUTUMN AND WINTER STOCK,

including

ANGLO-INDIA GAUZE HOSIERY, AMERICAN CABIN TRUNKS,

BOOTS for Evening, Walking and Shooting, BRACES in SILK, Cotton, Elastic and Backless; Boating SOARVES and JERSEYS, Bath GOWNS, and WRAPPERS; BELTS.

COLLARS in New Shapes, Cricketing SHOES, BELTS and CAPS, Cardigan JACKETS and VESTS, Cholera BELTS, CRAVATS.

DRESSING GOWNS, Driving GLOVES, Dressing BAGS.

EVENING TIRES, SHOES, SHIRTS and SOCKS in the Latest Styles, Evening GLOVES, Elastic BELTS and BRACES.

FOLDING SCARVES, FRENCH Cut SHIRTS, Foot-ball JERSEYS and CAPS, Fancy TIRES in Novelty Shapes, SILK HOSIERY, SCARFS, and COLOURS.

GARTERS, Gladstone BAGS, Gauze SHIRTS and HOSIERY, GLOVES.

HATS (new Winter Shapes), HATS in East Cloth, Pith and Straw, HANDKERCHIEFS, HALF-HOSE and HOSIERY of all kinds.

INDIA GAUZE UNDERCLOTHING, India-Rubber CUSHIONS, PILLOWS, &c.

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INDIA GAUZE UNDERCLOTHING, India-Rubber CUSHIONS

The Tientsin correspondent of the *N. G. Daily News* says that in the afternoon of the 2nd October the great balloon from France was sent up for its first experimental ascent. The Viceroy Li was expected down to inspect, but after every preparation was made, he changed his mind and did not come. The balloon was sent up with M. Platia Paus, the French Consul, who brought the aeronaut who was accompanied by M. Thevenot of the French Syndicate, and in the last, a French lady, wife of M. Guichard, mounted. The whole of the experiment was a success, and the balloon mounted to a height of about six hundred feet.

THE PARIS ORIENTAL SCHOOL.—The French Minister of Public Instruction has addressed a letter to the Minister of Trade and Industry announcing an arrangement that he has made for rendering the School of Living Oriental Languages in Paris useful to commerce. The school teaches Chinese, Japanese, Annamese, Malay, Javanes, Tamil, Hindustani, Persian, Turkish, Russian, and the Slav dialects, modern Greek, Armenian, and Arabic; in the more important subjects natives are employed to enable the students to acquire a practical knowledge of the language in question; and, indeed, the decree founding the school in 1879 dwelt especially on the essentially practical nature of the establishment. The Minister of Public Instruction has accordingly decided to form a commercial section in the school. No degree will be required for admission; the pupils in this section will for the first year pursue the same course of study as those who are qualifying for a degree from the school, but from the second year their training will be specialised, and will embrace commercial correspondence, contracts, decisions of commercial tribunals, weights, measures, commerce, the agricultural and commercial productions of various Oriental countries, &c. At the termination of the course certificates will be given to students who have pursued it successfully.

INSPECTION OF THE POLICE.—This afternoon, His Excellency the Governor inspected the Police Force. The Force were drawn up in inspection order in the Compound, the Detective Force being at the East end, the Water Police and the Chinese at the West end, and the rest of the Force, Europeans and Indians, stretching in two lines from East to West. Major Dempster, Acting Superintendent of Police, was in command, and there were present on parade Chief Inspector Horrocks, 8 Inspectors, 4 European Sergeants, 2 Indian Sergeants, and 7 Chinese Sergeants; Lance Sergeants: 5 Europeans, 2 Indians and 5 Chinese; Constables: 40 Europeans, 112 Indians, and 181 Chinese. On the arrival of his Excellency, who was accompanied by his Private Secretary, the men presented arms. The Governor then walked down the ranks and inspected the men, and after he had finished, they drew up in three sides of a square, and his Excellency addressed them as follows:—Major Dempster, Officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Police Force of Hongkong, I am very glad to have had the opportunity of commanding you to-day to see you. Of course, in a short visit like this, it is impossible to judge of anything but appearance. Of that I need hardly say I have been not only pleased, but surprised; and if the conduct of the Police, which I have heard of is good, only equals their appearance, I thank you very much, officers and men, for having presented an appearance so creditable to the Colony, to the Empire and to Her Majesty the Queen who rules over it. His Excellency then inspected the stores and rooms in the Police buildings and expressed himself pleased with the order and neatness that he found on all hands.

FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.—That the new Governor is cautious enough to be a Scotchman, and seems to be carefully keeping his counsel until he can see and judge for himself as to his surroundings.

That he is evidently for the present a "chief among us, takin' notes," which I suppose will be faithfully printed, by the newspaper folks when the time comes.

That the subjects which must present themselves to his mind form a very tangled web, and that it must necessarily be a long time ere he can discern the web and the warp that have been used.

That the Praya reclamation scheme is at one time advanced as a cure for bad smells, though there is no guarantee that it will not produce worse odours; that it is at another time put forward as the only remedy for overcrowding, in place of the Government scheme to grant cheap sites in the suburbs; and that, last, but not least, it is agreed that it would be a good thing for a number of the Marine lot-holders.

That notwithstanding all these recommendations, the scheme has not been adopted by the Marine lot-owners themselves.

That it may strike some of you readers as inconsistent that the outcome of consulting the Surveyor-General professionally should be so diametrically opposed to the Causeway Bay scheme of reclamation for houses.

That doubtless this and other peculiarities which suggest themselves to thoughtful men here are caused by the exceedingly limited area of this small "Colony," and the strange way in which individual interests get interlaced.

That it is perhaps unnatural that an ambitious, enterprising man like Mr Price, finding a lamentable lack of go-aheadness in the Executive, should welcome and encourage it in leading residents like Mr Chater.

That when such enterprises aims first at the interests of the Colony, and not the interests of a section merely, it will then command the confidence of the entire community, but not otherwise.

That I very much mistake if tramroads to one or more of the suburbs will not take precedence of the Praya reclamation,

THE CAUSEWAY BAY AND PRAYA RECLAMATION SCHEMES.

Consistency is evidently not a quality held in esteem by the Surveyor General, Mr Price. In the month of May, after the Public Health Bill had been introduced by the Acting Attorney General in a somewhat bombastic speech, the Hon. Surveyor General felt called upon, to inform the Council as to the outcome which the Government were to find for the surplus population. Certain extensive schemes, he said, were to be submitted whereby houses might be provided for the occupation of the inhabitants, and turned out. The effect of the Ordinance, by this means, would be centrifugal. Major-General Cameron, the then Acting Governor, followed up Mr Price's remarks by stating that a large scheme for further reclamation at Causeway Bay had been before the Executive Council and that was to give up a Home for girls in connection with one of the Mission Societies, but that the promoters of this philanthropic idea should first get the Government to give a guarantee to erect the building.

That a large number of residents believe that the establishment of such a Home is purely a Governmental affair.

That if the Jubilee Committee were to promise that the surplus funds, that portion remaining after the list of so-called "tomfoolery" is exhausted, would be devoted towards some worthy permanent object, subscriptions would be more readily given than they are likely to be under the existing understanding.

That the water mains are apparently being laid in the Queen's Road, while the Great Bone is having the finishing touches put in, but much yet remains to be done for the sweet waters of Taitan can flow on our side of the ridge.

That the advocates of the Praya reclamation could have had no better helper than the able Achan who, on the other day than the usual stonewall on Praya-Central at low water.

That surely sewer gas could not possibly be more concentrated than this was, and it would be well to know whether the Sanitary authorities mean to take any action in the matter, by means of the fire-engines or otherwise.

That the Taung-yi Yamen at Peking are to be congratulated upon their having been successful.

That if the Yamen would send the Marquis Tseng (or some enlightened official) to Canton as Viceroy, they would confer an immediate boon on Southern China.

That the present "dotted and earl" in power at Canton should be pensioned off, and allowed to spend the remainder of his days in honourable retirement, for he will never extricate the province from the mire with his antiquated ideas.

That the slur which was cast upon a Prince of friendly Siam was not characteristic of the Chinese Conservative as to deserve diplomatic notice.

That the Kowloon Branch of the Chinese Customs seems to be now conducted with a wonderful absence of friction of any kind, to the satisfaction of natives and foreigners, and to the credit of those in authority.

That, in the absence of further complaint, the question of salt fish-squeezing has, I fancy, slipped out of memory.

That I long ago predicted that "Auld Reekie" would come to the front, and have much pleasure in finding the prediction fulfilled sooner than was expected.

That Mr Stewart-Lockhart has doubtless made mistakes, and (like better men before him) may probably make a few more by the time his hair grows gray, but he is nevertheless a capable official, who works hard and has the good of the Colony at heart.

That the post of Registrar General is one which calls for stern administrative qualities, but I think the experience, together with Mr. Lockhart's original Scottish boldness and hard-headiness, will pull him through.

That, apropo of "Grip," and his growl, if our friends were as true to us as our dogs, what a world we should have; but then, where would Paradise be?

That the Salvationists should be advised to move on, as here we have churches, organs, parsons, gurus, even unto a Bishop; so let the new lights try the Empire City of the North, where Directors are not, and wherein gambling and speculation never enter.

That the Colony is to be invaded shortly by a body of young and fascinating missionaries of the female persuasion, so that people at home must believe that we are in a very bad way indeed.

That I see General Gordon's name among the passengers for Hongkong, and it is to be hoped that he will not again pester the Government with his new Gaol scheme, as we appear to have got on pretty well so far without any enlargement in this direction.

That it has come to my knowledge that the Kennedy statue and the new Guns for the Fort will most likely be put into position just about the same time.

That I was somewhat surprised to read in your morning contemporary that the Gunns' Big Director is an unknown individual here.

That the subjects which must present themselves to his mind form a very tangled web, and that it must necessarily be a long time ere he can discern the web and the warp that have been used.

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proposed to connect Causeway Bay with the town by means of the street tramway. As a member of the Public Works Committee, this project naturally comes before me, and I must candidly confess that the presentations put before us by the Surveyor General did not command themselves my entire support, in consequence of the great distance of the proposed new suburb from the centre of the City wherein the bulk of the Chinese population carry on their business avocations. To my mind, this distance appeared a fatal objection, for I foresaw that the working classes would with difficulty be induced to undertake twice a day a long journey to and from their homes, however cheap the trams were. It occurred to me that the other half, that if a large reclamation could be effected nearer the centre of the town it would be of far greater practical benefit to the Colony, and that it would be far more likely to realize the "wishes and objects of the Government. While certain members of the Government agreed with me in these opinions, owing to the impossibility of obtaining anything like an adequate area of new building land nearer the centre, the costlier and cheaper expedient of reclaiming land at Causeway Bay was preferred and adopted. This Causeway Bay scheme, I may remark in passing, is still under consideration, and I fear, be carried out if our want of humanity were to cause this larger project to fail through.

THE WANCHAT MURDER.—The inquest in this case was resumed at the Magistracy this afternoon, before Mr Woodhouse and the following jury: Messrs Johannes Kamek, S. A. Joseph, and S. C. Barret.

Amui Leeg (6) re-called said:—I know the girl produced. It belongs to my adopted daughter, Tai Yau. She was wearing it on the 5th October. When I returned to the house that afternoon Tai Yau was on the staircase. She was wearing that jacket. Next day I examined the clothes belonging to Tai Yau. Nothing was missing. The jacket produced her working jacket. I have occasionally had to correct the dress. She was pale and she had a wild expression. Any one who knew her must have noticed the expression. I can swear that it was the same girl. She was half running and half walking. She was staring straight in front of her and taking notice of nothing.

This concluded the evidence.

His Worship said he had no doubt the jury would desire to have the evidence read over to them before they began to consider their verdict. The case was a very remarkable as well as a very painful one, and as the inquest had taken several days, it would be advisable that they should hear the evidence read from beginning to end. He would either have this done now or at some other time, as the jury pleased.

After consultation, the jury requested that the reading of the evidence should be adjourned to Tuesday afternoon.

An adjournment was made accordingly.

SUPREME COURT.—IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION. (Before Mr. J. Leech, Acting Justice of the Peace.)

October, 15th 1887.

GUIDA versus HUN FAUH.

This case was resumed this morning. Mr Wilkinson appeared for the defendant. Further evidence for the plaintiff was heard.

A Andrew, hairdresser, said—On the 20th of September, I saw the plaintiff in his room. He was sick and could not go out. Defendant came to the room and wanted plaintiff to "hurry up" and leave the place.

I saw the plaintiff on the afternoon of the day after he appeared at the Police Court. I said that plaintiff had been taken to the Police Station. I had not then with him to the police station on the 16th, nor had I any drinks with him. I was not in his room that day. I don't know two letters from the plaintiff to the defendant. I never saw him done with the plaintiff.

After consultation, the jury requested that the reading of the evidence should be adjourned to Tuesday afternoon.

An adjournment was made accordingly.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

The following is the report of the above Company for presentation to the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held at the Offices of the Company, Hankow Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the Seventeenth day of October 1887, at 2.30 p.m. precisely.

The Directors have now the pleasure of laying before the Shareholders the Audited Balance Sheet and Accounts of the Company to the 30th June last.

Exchange.—The continued depression in exchange has necessitated the calculation of the figures in the Balance Sheet at the rate of 42/- per tael, and this mainly accounts for the loss in exchange appearing in the Working Account for the past half-year.

1886.—The Balance at the credit of the year amounts to Taels 91,786, and there are no claims of any great importance pending, it is hoped that there will be a considerable further sum available for appropriation at the end of the present year.

A resolution will be submitted to the Shareholders for the purpose of empowering the Directors to close up the Account and to deal with the residue of profits.

1887.—Owing to the prevailing low rates of premium, and the consequent curtailment of the Company's business, the income of the half-year shows a large reduction as compared with recent years, but, considering the numerous casualties to first-class vessels during that period, the amount paid up on account of claims is moderate, and the sum of Taels 341,582.71 carried forward justifies the hope of favourable results from the present year's working.

The Premium entered in the Company's Books since the 30th June amount to Taels 163,000, while known and settled losses aggregate Taels 120,000.

By order of the Court of Directors, ALEXANDER ROSS, Secretary.

Shanghai, 8th October 1887.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF GANTON, LIMITED.

The following is the Report for presentation to the Shareholders at the fourteenth Ordinary Meeting to be held at the Sooley's Office at half past three o'clock, on Thursday, the 27th October, 1887.

The Directors have now to submit to the Shareholders a Report of the business of the Society for the Year 1886, and for the six months ending the 30th June 1887.

1886.—The net Premium collected for the year, after deducting Returns and Reinsurance, amounts to \$1,072,670.45. After providing for a Interest Bonus of 20 per cent on Contributions paid in April last, there remains at Credit of Working Account a balance of \$924,156.52 as per annexed statement.

From this sum the Directors recommend the payment of a Second Bonus of 5 per cent on Contributions, making in all 25 per cent for the year, a Dividend of \$5.50 per Share equivalent to 26 per cent on the paid up Capital of \$22 per share, and an addition to the Reserve Fund of \$61,000 raising the Reserve to \$675,000. The balance remaining of \$103,000 they propose to carry forward to meet liabilities and claims still outstanding, and thus close the account for the year 1886.

1887.—The position of the Society for the present year, as far as it can be ascertained, is as follows:—

Balance of Working Account to the 30th June as per annexed statement..... \$371,597.16

Add estimate of Premium to 30th September..... 320,000.00

Estimate of Losses to pay..... 267,000.00

\$70,597.16

Dividends.—In accordance with clause 100 of the Articles of Association, Messrs. W. H. Doherty and H. L. Dalgarno, auditors, but after the results for reinsurance, Messrs. H. E. Cox and F. Evans, auditors for reinsurance, will be entitled to a remuneration of \$100 per annum.

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Div

TO GERTIE.

A dainty maid, with hair a shade darker than sunny morning,
In many a bairn all backward laid;
A trusting face abounding,
Where Glory strayed, and dwelling made;
And Innocence was born in;
As pure a little maiden maid;
As ever caused thy light to fade.

A small kid show, or rather two;
A morning walk on taking,
When lifts the dew and casts the blue;
Sky, Sol is just awaking,
When rays of sun all gladden the;
The sighing trees are breaking;
As pure a little winning maid;
As ever tripped down sunshiny glade.

What shall I call a hand so small,
When no such hand's existing;
More white than all the snow which fall,
Or waxen like glistering—
No glove so small but duch and all
Might enter in and twist in;
As pure a little dainty maid;

As ever glove on hand, dove laid.

A winning smile devoid of guile,
The evil thought preventing;
A loving heart where Cupid's dart
Is aimed, and bows are bent in;
Upon a swift who knows but pain,
When it is unheeding;
Under a sun whose hopes are laid
Upon a little winsome maid.

N. P. Whitchurch.

FACE TO FACE WITH A BIG TIGER.

A MOMENT OF DEADLY FEAT.

There were two entrances to the drawing-room; this must be borne in mind. The house itself was old-fashioned, a large and many-gabled one, standing quite alone and solitary in a spacious garden; all the windows had been closed and the jalouzes shut and secured. From the outside, the tangle of grass blinds on the piazza had been rolled up and put away till another blazing noon, being called to their refreshing shade. The night was perfectly fine, but moonless; there was a heavy dew rapidly falling like misty rain, which in hot countries is a perfectly natural occurrence.

A few miles away was that part of the delta called the Sunderbunds, through which the Ganges expands its reaches as it approaches the sea—a labyrinth of creeks and rivers of jungle and stagnant water.

I went into the drawing-room by what may be called the back door, as it led into the back drawing-room and smaller one of the two; the other, a far larger apartment, communicated with this one by great folding doors of gold and white. The back drawing-room was very full of furniture, rather inconveniently so.

As I was carrying an armful of books and in my disengaged hand a lamp, by throwing the rays in front of me I proceeded with tolerable security, through shadowy but, of course, I knew the room well enough to have gone to my destination in the dark. What struck me as both curious and irritating was the fact that the lamp seemed more impeded than ever with the furniture, dark old-fashioned rosewood furniture that had been made to match the grand piano. The various articles looked as if they had been dragged about the room. Possibly the darkness above and around me helped the illusion, anyway they had the appearance of having been gradually spreading towards the centre of the room round a heavy and solid table.

It was this table that I wished to go to. I walked very slowly, partly because I was afraid to trip over the books that I had spent the last hour in collecting and partly because of an unaccountably horrible feeling that had come over me. This part of the house was quite silent, indeed it was so still, of an evening, and then it was very late. My brother had passed me on his way upstairs, having been all day at Madrasore, and I doubt being tired had gone to bed. There were very few stairs at all, and the house was practically a one-storied one, rambling and full of angles, having been built and added to at various times; here and there little staircases crept out, leading to long passages and unexpected closets; the back drawing-room door itself opened from a wide flight of five stairs.

As I had encountered two small cikirs and an overturned music-stand, I stood still for a second, looking for a clear passage, and thereby holding the lamp high and well in front of me. As I passed, amid the complete silence that reigned, an impudent tiger slowly crossed the path of light, turning on me two burning, voracious eyes, gleaming like wild topazes. I stood there in stiffened terror and heard my heart beat, its mouth was loosely parted and, running with saliva, so wide was it hanging open at the corners that the serrated edges of the lower lips were plainly visible. It gazed with a look of such grimacing cruelty, such conscious malignity, that it petrified my blood and turned my rigid flanks to stone. This description of sight and feeling was, of course, the impression of our vivid conception condoned by a minute's asy.

The tiger crossed the Indian matting of the room with a noiseless swing, gait, as it appeared to have come from the obscurity near the piano, so it vanished into the obscurity beyond, that is, outside the pathway of the lantern light. I stood perfectly immovable, still clutching the books with my left arm, still holding the lamp before me, still gazing at the place it crossed, and apparently forever seeing that awful look upon the tiger's broad face. It seemed as if my eyes saw the face, though my mind had rapidly suggested the frightening probability that the tiger was behind me. At the same time by some dual mental process it was holding out hope that the animal had passed through the great folding doors into the dark room beyond.

I have no remembrance at all of my mind dictating the next action I pursued; it seemed just an instinct indulged in by the body upon its own account and for its own immediate preservation. It is obviously the mind that will, so say the scientists. Much confusion has arisen by the misuse of the term "will power." The will instead of being, as defined by Professor Edwards, "that by which the mind chooses anything" is the mind's faculty or power of making effort, and that, according to choice, we make effort to ascertain which of two or more things is preferable.

I had books very carefully down without making the slightest unnecessary noise or disturbing the hand that held the lamp, and then raising with slow effort one of the heavy light chains that had blocked my passage, I silently swung it over my shoulders and head and stood, in an unforced leaning attitude, with his mouth full of mingled, wire and lime-stained matter.

It was the moment Ezra had waited for, and he fired. The tiger, evidently not seeing me, sprang at the window, but missed the opening, hurling itself against the wall and falling on the broken shutter. At the moment it alighted I aimed at the spot behind the shoulder and fired. It gave a convulsive leap and turned in our direction with bloodshot eyes; then Ezra fired again and called to me to do the same. It fell. "Back, back," cried Rance.

The animal had gathered itself together, sprang forward with one mighty bound and rolled over. It was dead. CHARLES LUTZ in the San Francisco Chronicle.

my own room, walking slowly and guardedly. The mind had evidently been so shocked that it had not recovered its dominion, sway over the body. It is not always the mind that will; here was the body taking care of itself, while the mind's faculty of making effort was held in abeyance.

Upon reaching my own room I put the chair carefully down and sat upon it. The lamp I had placed on the table at the same time. I sat there fully frightened, feebly wondering which room the tiger was in. Then I got up with a sudden alacrity, took from my case a large revolver and hurried into the passage. In a few minutes I was in Ezra's room; he was half undressed. What's the matter? he demanded, with startled eyes. When I had told him he took my hand and wrote it. You may thank God that you are alive, old fellow? when he dressed hurriedly, took a heavy rifle from a rack and filled his pocket with cartridges. Come along, stay, let me go first; your nerves are all shaken yet.

We right out and awakened the "sister" (superintendent or butler, an old and faithful Hindoo whom my brother had once nursed through a sickness—a brave, reliable and trustworthy man, who would have laid down his life for Ezra).

It is the man-at-arms? said the Hindoo, after my ritual.

You will come with us? asked my brother. The old man looked as if the question was superfluous.

Will the sahib let his servant advise him?

Yes, he will; I'll tell him.

As ever glove on hand, dove laid.

A winning smile devoid of guile,

The evil thought preventing;

A loving heart where Cupid's dart

Is aimed, and bows are bent in;

Upon a swift who knows but pain,

When it is unheeding;

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DECLINE OF MATRIMONY.

Marriages increase as we approach the lowest grade where there is the least pride, ambition, or energy other than animal or self-preserving. They decrease as we ascend to the grades where acquisitiveness, business enterprise, intellectual tastes, political or social opportunities, or what not, induce a larger activity in the individual, involving the necessity of larger preparations and resources outside of mere self-support. And the reason is found not only in the unwillingness of the woman to begin, with her husband, in a lower scale of living in the household and in society, but as well in the unwillingness of the man to change his style of living to suit the conditions of matrimony, to deny his wife any of the advantages she enjoyed before marriage, or even for himself to sacrifice part of his other aims and ambitions to the maintenance of a wife and home. To come at the point briefly from another direction, a survey of the conditions seem to indicate that the tendency of the time is education, society, habit, in general, is to wish women for becoming wives and men for becoming husbands. Domestically intruded by the multiplication of social, business, and professional careers and responsibilities, the indecentions to marriage lessened in number and force, and the family and the home, our national backbone, threatened with decay through neglect for more selfish individual considerations and ambitions. Springfield Union (U. S.)

NATURE'S MIND-CURE.

Nature has a wonomans power of ministry

to a mind disengaged, and through avenues of song can reach and touch and heal the soul. If there are times when grief is too new and pressing too urgently, for us to find relief in calm communion with the world of unconscious life about us, and we need a little time to help us, yet there are seasons of very real and special trouble, when nature may give a sore and wounded spirit a sense of her own. Pure joy, whatever its sources, is a healing essence, and the gladness arising from the perception of beauty is indeed a oil and wine for the soothing and strengthening of our souls. She has infinite means at command, and stores up delights in things as well as great, so that none need be without them. Nature's cure is very helpful, when the patient is suffering from that complaint which may be dignified by the dejection to which poets write often, or called in homely phrase, "the blues," a really serious affliction when it tends to become chronic. I believe it is when, when we are seeking nature's aid and comfort, not to analyse our impression, but to take them as she gives them, in their wholeness and simplicity. Do not let it be that clarifies you in the grouping of those trees on yonder hillside, or why it is you find pleasure in the soft rustle of those feathered meadow grasses before the pursuing breeze; the fact of delight is enough; accept it and be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon condition that we are willing from that complaint which may be dignified by the dejection to which poets write often, or called in homely phrase, "the blues," a really serious affliction when it tends to become chronic. I believe it is when, when we are seeking nature's aid and comfort, not to analyse our impression, but to take them as she gives them, in their wholeness and simplicity. 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